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DEFENSE MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR WARSAW PACT MEETING

USSR: Kulikov, Gribkov

LD101838 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of these armed forces, arrived in Czechoslovakia today. They will take part in the session of the Defense Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

Welcoming Ceremony

LD111126 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of Bulgaria; Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of Hungary; Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense of the GDR; Army General Florian Siwicki, deputy minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic; Col Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of Romania; and Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, the Soviet minister of defense, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for the session of the Defense Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact.

At Prague airport the esteemed guests were welcomed by Army Gen Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense; Eugen Turzo, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

The welcoming ceremony was also attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

COMMENTARY ON WARSAW PACT POLITICAL DECLARATION

Bulgaria: 'Wise Initiatives'

AU101518 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 January on page 1 carries a 1,200-word editorial entitled "Attacking Peace Strategy." The editorial deals with the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries, "which today is focusing the attention of the entire world public, because it deals with matters that agitate the whole of mankind." The editorial surveys in general terms the foreign policy of the socialist countries, "based on the USSR peace program for the 80's, which has been adopted by the other countries of the socialist community as their own program." Stressing that the socialist countries are conducting "a coordinated international policy, decisively defending their legal interests and strengthening their unity," the editorial points that "strengthening the fraternal friendship among the Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist countries and their cohesion are significantly increasing the united power of socialism and its influence on the development of international events."

After surveying the various peace proposals and initiatives of the USSR the editorial maintains that "the course toward reducing international tension and limiting arms must be maintained in a consistent political struggle."

Of Bulgarian foreign policy the editorial states: "The People's Republic of Bulgaria is constantly working to strengthen the power of the fraternal community and for peace in the Balkans, Europe and the world."

Further on the editorial surveys the proposals made at the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, stressing that "the most important proposal is the one on concluding a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries."

In conclusion the editorial notes "the broad international response" to the "wise and well-prepared initiatives," and stresses that the international policy of the socialist states "has the broad support of the world communist and national liberation movement, as well as the support of all sensible and progressive people on the planet."

CSSR: 'Weighty Peace Manifesto'

AU101541 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 8 January 1983 on page 1 carries a 1,600-word editorial headlined "Mobilizing Voice," devoted to the session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, held in Prague on 4-5 January. Speaking about the Political Declaration adopted at the Warsaw Pact summit, the editorial says that "the socialist states associated in the Warsaw Pact are submitting to the world public an important political document. It is a carefully worked out, realistic, and generally acceptable proposal for concrete steps aimed at ensuring peace and security in the world. It is another initiative of the countries of real socialism in their noble endeavors. In detail, proposal after proposal, point by point, the Prague declaration shows the path forward on which the international community must embark if it wants to secure what is most valuable -- peace."

The editorial mentions that the two previous sessions of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee -- in Moscow in 1978 and in Warsaw in 1980 -- stressed the increasing threat to peace, but the "extremely reactionary militarist circles of imperialism" have not halted their planned offensive against all progressive and peace-loving forces. "On the contrary, they are escalating it." The U.S. Government and some of its NATO allies have been openly preaching such dangerous concepts as the "'preemptive nuclear strike,' 'limited nuclear war,' and 'protracted nuclear conflict.' All these strategic concepts proceed from the perverse idea that by using the nuclear weapon first it is possible to win a nuclear war. Behind the proclamation of such ideas are hidden broad political intentions. They cannot be assessed as anything else but a new form of propagating war. The nuclear arsenal of the United States in particular is rapidly growing, qualitatively new types of weapons have been cropping up in it which are the product of the bourgeois misuse of modern scientific results," the editorial states.

"The principle of equality and equal security is the prerequisite for maintaining peace," and arming -- particularly the weapons of mass destruction -- only dangerously increases the danger of confrontation, the editorial says. It adds that the Prague declaration calls for the "activation of negotiations on a whole complex of issues" connected with halting the arms race. "With a tenacious and patient endeavor it is possible to achieve an agreement which will reduce and liquidate the number of arms, above all nuclear arms," the editorial states.

"The Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states is a weighty peace manifesto. It expresses the relentless faith in life, in man's common sense," the editorial ends.

GDR: 'Great Peace Initiative'

AU101612 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8/9 January 83 on page 2 carries a 2,300-word editorial on the Warsaw Pact meeting of 4-5 January in Prague headlined "Initiative of Socialism Encourages the Peoples in the Struggle for Peace."

The editorial refers to the great attention which the international public paid to the "new great peace initiative of the members of the Warsaw Pact," especially the treaty on the non-use of military force and the preservation of friendly relations between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO which were a result of a "comprehensive analysis of the present international situation." The editorial continues by stressing the high responsibility of the socialist party and state leaders for world peace and their call for a broad international cooperation as stressed in the Political Declaration. It says that there will be no winners in a nuclear war, stating in this connection that all states having nuclear arms should follow the Soviet initiative to not be the first to use nuclear arms.

The editorial then refers to the fact that the Warsaw Pact nations regard it as a priority task to "not allow a new round of nuclear arms race in Europe" and stress the great importance of the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, the Vienna, and Madrid negotiations, and that they condemn all attempts to interfere into the internal affairs of Poland. According to the editorial, the Warsaw Pact member countries also stress in the declaration that all international problems can be settled by peaceful means and reaffirm the intention to further strengthen the cohesion of the countries of socialism. The editorial ends by stressing that it is now up to the NATO countries to give a constructive answer to the initiative of the socialist countries which "was accepted in our republic with great pleasure, satisfaction, and agreement."

Hungary: 'Firmly Committed to Peace'

AU101521 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 8 January on page 1 carries a 1,000-word Ferenc Varnai article, entitled "For Mankind," on the Political Declaration issued at the recent Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, extolling it as a "program" whose implementation would "call a halt to the deterioration of the international situation." Blaming the activity of imperialist -- "primarily aggressive U.S." -- circles for the "grave dangers" facing mankind, Varnai reviews aspects of the declaration's proposals, noting that "the time has come for competent NATO leaders to seriously consider these proposals and to respond with constructive proposals permeated by a similar spirit." If they do not do so, they may "immensely harm the whole world, including themselves." Varnai warns of the futility of the attempt by "the most extremist NATO circles" to "change the strategic balance of power" by deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, for, although "the Warsaw Pact does not intend to threaten," the socialist countries "cannot be forced to their knees." They trust their own strength, yet they are firmly committed to peace, in the pursuit of which Hungary, commensurate with its modest means, struggles in the ranks of the other Warsaw Pact countries, says Varnai.

MAGYARORSZAG: 'Top Priority'

LD071818 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 7 Jan 83

["Top Priority" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, January 7 (MTI) -- "To avert the danger of war and preserve peace must have priority in the foreign policy of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization," states a commentary on the recent Prague [word distinct] of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee carried in the latest edition of the foreign political weekly MAGYARORSZAG.

"This intent is clear from former Soviet peace appeals to the world's governments and parliaments," continues the article stating: "The statements made at the jubilee meetings to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union make it clear that the leaders of the socialist countries -- speaking on behalf of their parties, governments and peoples -- share the view of leading Soviet organizations that the protection of peace is top priority."

Top-ranking politicians again confirmed at the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee this week -- an outstanding event of peace diplomacy -- that "their countries observe the well-known set of priorities: Maintenance of peace is at its top," stresses the weekly.

Poland: 'Serious' Initiative

LD111004 Warsaw PAP in English 0703 GMT 11 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 11 Jan -- "One cannot reverse the course of international developments overnight, but one can at least strive to check those trends which are bound to lead to a catastrophe." Such precisely is the sense, according to the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY, "of the injection of the ideas, initiatives, suggestions, and proposals included in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee." The daily wrote that the West, "after learning the full text of the declaration, speaks about a step in the right direction -- towards dialogue."

"The talks," writes the daily, "may take different forms, similarly as political consultations. The important thing is to overcome the overpowering inertia within the East-West relations. The socialist countries create many possibilities in this respect."

"It is essential not to spoil the climate, not to block actions aimed at agreement. Now, it all depends on the West. After the words 'in the right direction' more concrete replies must come from the other side. Understandably, they will not be born in a week," ZYCIE WARSZAWY concluded.

The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU wrote on the same subject: "There is no exaggeration in saying that the Prague declaration has met with a broad reaction in the West.

"Characteristicaly, in their initial reflex action many Western circles tried to make use of one of the most significant initiatives of the Political Consultative Committee -- the proposal to sign a treaty on mutual non-use of military force -- to discredit that declaration with an argument that 'it is nothing new.' But that reaction quickly faded away.

"Responsible circles in the West, irrespective of their substantive attitude to the declaration, have recognized this initiative as serious and the one which should be thoroughly examined."

TRYBUNA LUDU: 'Unambiguous'

AU101249 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jan 83 pp 1, 7

[Bohdan Rolinski Prague dispatch: "Courageous Farsightedness"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact countries, including Poland, have given an unambiguous joint reply to the U.S. line of confrontation. This is a reply of peace for Europe and the world -- a reply full of dignity, which stems from the socialist states' sense of strength, unity, and class responsibility for the security of their peoples and countries and for the implementation of noble ideas of peaceful international cooperation.

When at the Prague Castle at noon on 5 January 1983 the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee ended with the unanimous adoption of the Political Declaration, all those present at the castle realized that a document of unusual significance was addressed to the world under such difficult international conditions.

Many people on this globe know that our world is full of international complications, tensions, armaments, and dangers, including the nuclear annihilation of civilization. What is the voice from Prague of the socialist region of the world bringing these people?

Despite the confrontation line of U.S. imperialism and of other NATO countries, the socialist world has proposed a specific peaceful method of solving difficult problems. The two documents of the Prague session -- the communique published today and the declaration, which will be published tomorrow -- are worthy of being given a careful reading because they are an important report on the present international relations. However, the chapter that represents a new peace proposal by the socialist countries should be given first place in a commentary from Prague Castle. The socialist countries have proposed to sign a treaty on mutually refraining from using military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact countries and NATO countries. This proposal makes it possible for all other nonaligned countries to sign such a treaty.

Negotiating and adopting a model of mutual relations for Warsaw Pact countries, NATO countries and other countries offers a realistic new chance for preventing nuclear war, for preserving and consolidating detente, for strengthening security and for promoting international cooperation.

The fact that the socialist countries' constructive proposal has been made during a time of complicated East-West relations due to the implementation of the imperialist political concepts on socialism is proof of the courageous farsightedness of the Warsaw Pact leaders. This farsightedness is also based on the unity of the Warsaw Pact countries' views, as demonstrated in Prague, on the solidary opposition to the policy of aggressive confrontation and on the coordinated promotion of peaceful international cooperation. Moreover, in view of the present threats to peace and NATO's armament plans, the Prague session stressed all the more the need for the unity and cohesion of Warsaw Pact countries.

The very fruitful Prague debates, whose results are listed in the communique, were crucially determined by the Polish delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, who chaired the first part of the debates and made an important speech in the second part. The fraternal countries have been very friendly to our country and have shown understanding for our difficult problems and support for PZPR policy and for our state's activities.

The foreign policy of the PZPR and our socialist state was and is a policy of peace, of the socialist community's unity and of international cooperation. The support for joint evaluations, conclusions, and proposals contained in the documents of the Prague session of the supreme political body of the Warsaw Pact is an expression of this position.

The documents of the Prague session are going to the world. Threatened by nuclear annihilation, the world must not be indifferent to the voice of the socialist countries. Another peace offensive by our countries has marked the beginning of 1983. The socialist world's militancy in diplomacy, the cohesiveness of our alliance and the strengthening of its defense capabilities have often prevented war, on which Europe and the world have teetered. The Prague session gives hope that this will be so in the future as well.

Romania: "Sense of Responsibility'

LD081614 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1132 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/1/1983 -- For a Firm Policy of Safeguarding Peace, of Disarmament, Detente and International Security.

Under the above headline the January 8 issue of the Bucharest newspaper SCINTEIA runs an extensive article highlighting the importance of the Political Declaration adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states held in Prague over January 3-5. The meeting, the newspaper shows, brought to the fore the sense of responsibility shown by the socialist countries for the fate of peace, their determination to work to prevent the danger of a nuclear war, maintain and consolidate detente, achieve disarmament, strengthen security and develop collaboration on the European continent and throughout the world.

During the meeting the RCP general secretary and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, clearly reiterated Romania's highly constructive stances, which accord with the orientations set by the 12th Congress and the recent National Conference of the RCP, in support of the vital interests and aspirations of the Romanian socialist nation, of all the peoples of the world, stances the correctness and viability of which are fully validated by facts.

The meeting was held in conditions in which the international life has seriously deteriorated; when mankind is shaken by economic, political and military storms; when new contradictions add to the old contradictions between states and groups of states; when the imperialist policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other states, of maintaining and redividing the spheres of influence shows with increased intensity; when the old military conflicts are perpetuated and new ones emerge; when the arms race has gained unprecedented scope; and when the world economic crisis sharpens -- all this leading to a growing danger of war, a nuclear war of unpredictable consequences included.

These facts throw light on the imperative need to rally all the realistic, anti-imperialist forces, all the peoples in the fight to defend peace, the ultimate asset of the whole mankind.

The Political Declaration of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty shows that faced with these dangerous developments the peoples of the world, the progressive forces everywhere rise more resolutely, while anti-war mass movements against a nuclear catastrophe get under way. The Romanian people that joined, with all its forces, in these movements through actions taken and demonstrations staged throughout the country, which culminated with the appeal to the UN special session bearing the signatures of 18 million people, is firmly convinced that it is in the peoples' power to halt the course to disaster, ensure the triumph of reason, promote a policy of peace.

Considering that the attainment of that goal calls for all states, the nuclear powers in particular, to show political will and willingness to collaborate, the participants in the meeting stressed the importance of successful Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation and reduction talks -- that is, the reciprocal quantitative "freezing" of those weapons and the maximum limitation of their modernization. At the same time, the need was highlighted for sustained efforts to substantially cut the current level of conventional weapons. Taking account of the fact that the military spending of the countries in the membership of the two blocs amounts to over 80 percent of the total world military expenditure, of special importance would be, as the declaration shows, to conclude an agreement between Warsaw Treaty and NATO member countries on halting the rise in military budgets and their subsequent reduction either in percentages or in absolute figures, the funds thus released being used to ensure the socioeconomic development of the respective states and assist the developing countries.

These desiderata reassert the ideas and guidelines in support of which the RCP and the Romanian state has declared consistently, SCINTEIA says, adding that Romania has permanently emphasized that the achievement of disarmament should start from the principle of ensuring a balance of forces at ever lower levels in conditions of equal security for all.

The socialist countries, through the very nature of their social system and the goals they proclaim, through the pledges taken before their peoples, are organically linked to peace and have the historic mission to do their utmost to achieve disarmament, reject the attempts of the imperialist circles to involve them in the intensification of the arms race, give prime place to political rather than military activities with a view to building effecitve security and ensure the socioeconomic progress of all peoples.

In the efforts to remove the danger of war, halt the arms race and achieve a passage to disarmament, Europe is a key area because it is here that the largest quantities of nuclear and conventional weapons have been accumulated and the armed forces of the two military blocs face each other. Through the voice of her president, Romania has repeatedly highlighted the ardent need for rapidly achieving an understanding on halting the deploying on the continent of medium-range nuclear missiles, destroying the ones in place, adopting measures of confidence-building and strengthening of cooperation, which should offer prerequisites for the achievement of a united, nuclear-free Europe, and collaboration and peace.

The prospect of building real security on the continent would be possible if the proposal would be applied regarding the conclusion of a treaty on the reciprocol non-recourse to military forces and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO member states, a proposal advanced during the recent meeting. The significance of this peace initiative, its constructive character are highlighted by the essential provision to be included in the new treaty -- that is, the mutual pledge of the states in the membership of the two alliances not to be the first to resort to either nuclear or conventional weapons, that is to military force in general. The conclusion of like treaty, open for all the other states to adhere to, SCINTEIA shows, would contribute to overcoming the division of Europe into opposed blocs, removing mistrust and reducing the level of confrontation between the two major military alliances, would encourage further measures of concomitantly abolishing them -- a target in support of which Romania has repeatedly declared.

Starting from the serious situation in Europe, the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty declared for the positive conclusion of the Madrid conference, which should lead to an understanding on the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe and ensure the continuation of the process of European security and cooperation. At the same time, efforts should be intensified to create in various parts of Europe denuclearized zones, free of foreign military bases -- as Romania has envisaged for the Balkans.

The political declaration highlights the importance of the new-type international relations among the socialist countries, grounded on free, equal collaboration among sovereign states, on international solidarity, and emphasizes the participants' resolve to develop and deepen the cooperation among the socialist countries on the political, economic and cultural planes, to rally their efforts in the fight for peace and progress, targets which the RCP and Romanian state have unflinchingly had in view. Stressing that the force of the socialist countries depends first and foremost on the advance of socialist and communist construction, on the rise in the standard of living of their peoples, Romania declares for the strengthening and continuous improvement of collaboration and activities within the CMEA with a view to supporting the socioeconomic development of the member countries, solving, with joint forces, many of the problems facing them. This would undoubtedly prove the superiority of the socialist international relations, would contribute to the implementation of the comprehensive programmes of socialist and communist construction of the respective countries, to strengthening the prestige and force of socialism on an international plane.

In conclusion, the commentary in SCINTEIA shows that the RCP and the Romanian people are highly appreciative of the acitivy carried on by the Romanian delegation, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, to the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty -- activity that went down as a new expression of the determination of the Socialist Republic of Romania to fully contribute, alongside the other socialist states, and all the states of the world, to the assertion of the ideas of peaceful cooperation among all nations. As the RCP general secretary showed at the national conference the Romanian people shows its will to work most energetically in future, too, to solve major world issues, ensure the free and independent development of each people, the triumph of the policy of international collaboration, disarmament and peace on our planet.

PREMIER FILIPOV LEAVES FOR IRAQ 11 JAN

AU110739 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, on 11 January Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Iraq on an official and friendly visit. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrades Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Stanish Bonev and Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and other officials.

DZHUROV LEAVES FOR DEFENSE CHIEFS CONFERENCE

AU110905 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, Jan 11 (BTA) -- Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of national defence, left for Prague today. He will attend there the regular session of the Committee of the Ministers of Defence of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON QADDUMI VISIT PUBLISHED

AU101145 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Joint communique on the 6-8 January official visit to Bulgaria of a PLO delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, a PLO delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department, made an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria from 6 to 8 January 1983.

Faruq Qaddumi and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, members of the delegation, were received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman.

The delegation had talks with Pencho Kabadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. A protocol was signed on cooperation between the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatherland Front for the period of 1983-1984.

Petur Mladenov and Faruq Qaddumi had extensive talks on matters pertaining to bilateral relations and the international situation, on the situation in the Middle East and on the Palestinian question.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Bulgarian-Palestinian relations and stressed their determination to further strengthen their solidarity and cooperation in the interest of the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. They expressed their conviction that their fruitful cooperation in all areas of life and at all levels on matters of mutual interest reflect the real interests of the two friendly peoples -- Bulgarians and Palestinians.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the serious deterioration of the international situation caused by the adventurist policy conducted by the United States and some of its allies aimed at undermining the foundations of international detente and intensifying the arms race, toward producing and deploying new kinds of mass destruction weapons, and toward establishing military bases and increasing the military presence in various regions of the world.

They highly evaluated the course taken by the socialist countries aimed at uniting the efforts of all peace-loving forces in the struggle for strengthening detente, peace and cooperation, and disarmament in the name of preserving human civilization.

The two sides stressed the need to conclude the Madrid meeting with the adoption of an instructive and balanced document on strengthening the process which began in Helsinki as well as a decision on convening a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and European disarmament.

The two sides devoted special attention to the explosive situation in the Middle East, which endangers international peace and security. By signing a treaty on strategic cooperation with Israel the United States is striving to expand its military presence in the region. In addition the United States is directly and overtly supporting the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and against the security and independence of other Arab states.

The Bulgarian side highly evaluated the heroic resistance of the Palestinian fighters, the patriotic Lebanese forces and the Syrian peace forces against the Israeli aggressor in southern Lebanon and in the defense of Beirut. Bulgaria greets the PLO efforts to strengthen the unity of action of the Arab states in the struggle against capitulation and separate collusions and for foiling the imperialist and Zionist plans aimed against the Arab peoples.

The two sides decisively condemned the course of the Camp David agreements and "Reagan's plan" which rejects the legal and irrevocable national rights of the Arab Palestinian people and ignores the PLO. They confirmed that a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East conflict cannot be reached without the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after, and without recognizing the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to form its own state, as well as the right to return according to the UN resolutions. This was also confirmed by the decisions of the Fes summit meeting and the Soviet proposals for solving the Middle East conflict. They stressed the need to convene an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two sides confirmed their conviction that strengthening the friendship and cooperation of the Arab countries and peoples with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community has a special significance in the present complex situation existing in the Middle East and the world.

The Bulgarian side again confirmed its determination to continue to render comprehensive assistance and support to the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, which is an integral part of the struggle of the Arab peoples against the Israeli aggression, and for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The two sides confirmed their determination to continue to support the struggle of all peoples and movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national independence and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism, necolonialism, racism, and Zionism. They condemned the aggressive actions of imperialism which jeopardize the interests of the Central American peoples.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department, expressed deep gratitude for the warm hospitality, for the principled and consistent position of the People's Republic of Bulgaria toward the solution of the Palestinian problem within the framework of a comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict, and for the permanent and selfless assistance rendered by Bulgaria to the Palestinian resistance movement in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

CHAPTER 77 SPOKESMAN ARRESTED 7 JANUARY

Lis Held in 'Preventive Detention'

NC071424 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Prague, Jan 7 (AFP) -- Ladislav Lis, a spokesman for the Czechoslovak human rights group Charter 77 was today accused of "inciting rebellion" and was placed in preventive detention, it was learned from his relatives.

Mr Lis was reported to have been detained Wednesday at his home in the country near Ceska Lipa, 80 kms (50 miles) north of here. According to relatives, who were told of the charge after a legal delay of 48 hours, Mr Lis' residence was also searched.

The charge of incitement carries a potential three-year detention sentence.

Mr Lis, 56, was expelled from the Communist Party in 1969 after having been active in the moves toward liberalization that led to the Soviet invasion in 1968.

In June, 1982, he accused the secret police of being behind a letter threatening the lives of his children if he refused to pay a ransom. He later urged that Charter 77 establish a self-defense committee.

Additional Spokesmen Named

NC101857 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Prague, Jan 10 (AFP) -- Czechoslovakia's dissident Charter 77 group has named electronics expert and one-time theology student Jan Kozlik, 37, to replace spokesman Ladislav Lis, who was arrested Wednesday, a Charter communique received here today said.

The communique said Mr. Lis would nominally keep his title and that the organization's two other spokesmen, Radim Palous and Anna Marvanova, would retain their posts until Mr. Lis's situation was "clarified."

Charter spokesmen are elected for one year, and Mr. Lis and his two colleagues's mandate was to have expired this month.

Mr. Lis was arrested on charges of "inciting to rebellion," distributing "subversive" documents to his neighbors and of stealing harvested corn from a field.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED 11 JANUARY

LD111028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] An agreement on exchange of goods and payments between the CSSR and the PRC for the current year was signed at Zbraslav Castle.

According to the agreement Czechoslovakia is to deliver to the PRC mainly various metallurgical and engineering products, trucks and chemical products. The Chinese side will export to Czechoslovakia various raw materials, consumer goods and foodstuffs.

JAKUBEC ARRIVES IN KABUL FOR TRADE TALKS 10 JAN

LD111052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Afghanistan -- A Czechoslovak trade delegation led by Jaroslav Jakubec, deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived in Kabul yesterday. The delegation will discuss expansion of trade between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia and sign a protocol on cooperation in trade in the current year.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET KAMPUCHEANS ON HOLIDAY

AU101758 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 6 Jan (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and to Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on the occasion of the National Day, the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea:

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of your country's National Day, the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, we are sending you, the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Council of Ministers and all Kampuchean people warm comradely greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of the CSSR and on our own behalf.

The Czechoslovak people sincerely rejoice over the results achieved by the fraternal Kampuchean people under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, in the restoration and development of the political, economic and cultural life, in overcoming the consequences of the fateful legacy of the Pol Pot regime and in the defense of the country's sovereignty. These results and the peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, its contribution to the strengthening of peace, security and to the development of cooperation with states in Southeast Asia and in other parts of the world strengthen the international position of the country and contribute to the joint struggle of peace and anti-imperialist forces.

We note with pleasure that relations of friendship and fruitful comradely cooperation are successfully developing between our parties and countries. We are convinced that these relations will continue to deepen and expand to the benefit of the people of both our countries, in the interest of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

Dear Comrades, we wish you and all Kampuchean people much success in realizing the conclusions of the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, on the path of building a new society in your country. The CPCZ and all our people will always stand firmly by your side in your efforts for a peaceful and progressive development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

HUSAK AWARDED GOLD STAR AS BIRTHDAY HONOR

LD080254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] On the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Assembly has awarded Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president

of the republic, the honorary title of Hero of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, with the right to wear the gold star of Hero of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the Klement Gottwald Order for Construction of the Socialist Homeland, to mark his 70th birthday.

These highest Czechoslovak state awards were presented today at Prague Castle to Comrade Gustav Husak by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, in the presence of the following: members of the party Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart, and Lubomir Strougal; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; members of the party Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Your whole life, Comrade Alois Indra said at the beginning of the ceremony, is closely linked with the struggles of the CPCZ. All your endeavor forms an inseparable part of our country's modern history. We all know that you have always seen selfless service to the party, the working class, and the people as your duty. Regardless of personal difficulties you have always been (?a faithful) supporter of proven revolutionary truth. Your great patriotism was demonstrated in your active participation in the struggle against the socially and nationalistically unjust bourgeois rule, in the fight for national liberation, and also in daily care for the successful building of a socialist society. Your name is inscribed in the awareness of our people as a consistent internationalist in home and foreign policy and a loyal friend of the USSR who consistently strives for strengthening the Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance and deepening all-round fraternal cooperation with the first socialist country.

Comrade Alois Indra went on to say that it will soon be 14 years since the CPCZ Central Committee entrusted Comrade Gustav Husak with the task of taking over the highest party office. It has been shown yet again that particularly in the most difficult times a revolutionary movement has the ability to elevate to its top position a man who is worthy of the greatness of his task. During these 14 years we have known you as a wise politician who stimulates the creative advancement of Marxism-Leninism and who cares also for realistically harmonizing needs and possibilities in our society.

Comrade Alois Indra praised Gustav Husak's high standards in the struggle to implement the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front, his efforts to think and act progressively in dealing with all conceptual problems, and also in directing daily work. He praised Gustav Husak's principles and uncompromising stand in enforcing and advocating revolutionary principles. He pointed out that Comrade Gustav Husak is an example of a politically mature Communist, a provident leading worker and a man of pure character. He said our state has found a worthy representative who enjoys the respect of his own people and high esteem by the allied countries and the rest of the world.

At the conclusion of his speech Comrade Alois Indra congratulated Comrade Gustav Husak on receiving the high awards and wished him long life, good health, personal happiness, and joy in the achievements of common work.

Then Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, handed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the republic, a congratulatory letter from the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the Federal Assembly and the federal government.

The letter states:

Dear Comrade Husak,

On the occasion of your 70th birthday, we send you most hearty greetings and congratulate you on this important jubilee.

The CPCZ, the entire National Front and all the citizens of our country recall with respect the course of your life -- more than half a century of work and striving in the ranks of the foremost fighters for the cause of the working class, social justice, the freedom of our nations in a united and sovereign Czechoslovak state, and for the implementation of the ideals of socialism and communism.

You grew up from among the people and you devoted the whole of your fruitful life to striving for the happiness and well-being of the people. Therefore you naturally combined your destiny and the course of your life with the destiny and course of the revolutionary vanguard of the working class -- the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

From the age of 16, in 1929, you began to be active in the Communist Youth Union. It was the year in which Klement Gottwald was elected to the leadership of the party. It was also the year in which the party, under his leadership, embarked upon a course of the all-round assimilation of the Leninist revolutionary teachings and methods of political work, to which you have always remained faithful.

After entering the Communist Party in 1933, you soon became, through your work, one of the most outstanding figures in the Slovak progressive and revolutionary movement. You dauntlessly and uncompromisingly championed the cause of those who were deprived of bread, work, and the elementary right to a dignified human life.

It was symbolic, too, that you began to develop your political and public activity at a time when it was necessary to raise the alarm in the face of Hitlerite fascism which was threatening Europe -- and our country in particular -- with war. The historic experience which our nations had to undergo in their fight against fascism became the determining factor in your life from then on.

As an ardent patriot and an aware internationalist, and as a Communist and member of the party which justly linked the future of our nations with the Soviet Union, you have played a part in laying the solid foundations for the alliance and friendship of our people with the people of the first land of socialism. You acted as one of the leading representatives of the society for economic and cultural links with the Soviet Union.

The congratulatory letter from the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Federal Assembly and the federal government to Comrade Gustav Husak on his 70th birthday further says:

The ordeals to which you were later subjected did not break your fighting spirit, nor the firmness and moral strength of your communist convictions. Instead they made you into a true revolutionary, a principled and wise politician and statesman, and a man devoted, above all, to the party and people, to his native country.

After the Munich tragedy, the violent breaking-up of Czechoslovakia and the formation of the pro-Hitlerite vassal units of the so-called protectorate and the clerical-fascist Slovak state, you set about the responsible tasks with which the party leadership had entrusted you in organizing the antifascist resistance in Slovakia.

Your extraordinary share in developing an active resistance movement among the Slovak people is well known, as is your part in the establishment and operation of the fifth illegal leadership of the CPSL and the Slovak National Council in 1943, in working out and formulating the program of the national liberation struggle and in its consistent implementation in the national and democratic revolution, which began with the Slovak national uprising in which you were a foremost figure.

The heroic struggle of the Czechoslovak people against fascist tyranny for their national existence and freedom, which -- thanks to the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite Germany and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Union -- was then to culminate in the establishment of people's power and in the emergence of a people's democratic Czechoslovakia, represents one of the most glorious chapters of our latter-day history. It is in this struggle that the sources of the emergence and extent of the socialist reforms in our society, the high authority of the Communist Party and its influence in the political system of the National Front are most deeply rooted.

Today, dear Comrade Husak, as we mark your birthday jubilee, the greatness of this historic era and your effort in blazing the path along which the CPCZ has brought our people to socialism stands large in our memory. We recall not only how bravely and resolutely you acted in leading the Slovak national uprising, but also the way in which you ensured, in the high party and state positions which you occupied in the post-war period, that the people's power did not squander the achievements gained from the difficult antifascist struggle, from the national and democratic revolution. We recall in particular how, as chairman of the assembly of representatives, you strived to ensure that the new state was really the home of the Czechs and Slovaks who were building — in harmony and complete equality of rights, and with citizens of all nationalities — a social system which was to be free of exploitation and oppression.

The congratulatory letter of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Federal Assembly and the federal government to Comrade Gustav Husak further says:

You were also on the alert when reactionary elements were plotting their antipopular conspiracy. You played a meritorious part in the victory of the Czechoslovak working people in February 1948, in working out the general line of the construction of socialism, whose implementation was your life's ideal. Nothing could shake your will and the determination you showed on joining the Communist Party to devote your life, creative powers, and all your reasoning and abilities unconditionally to the service of the communist movement, the working man and the struggle for the victory of socialism and communism. You consistently pursued this lofty goal. You were not swayed from this mission even by the inequities of the early 1950's when you were wrongly accused and unjustly convicted in an illegal trial. Your return to political life meant a great deal for the CPCZ, for our state, and for all our people.

You took up a principled and uncompromising stand with respect to shortcomings, errors, and distortions which were the fertile soil for the internal party and social crisis which, in 1968, through the fault of rightwing opportunists who opened the way for subversive activity by antisocialist forces, culminated in counterrevolution. The ascent of the combined internal and foreign forces of reaction brought about the most complex and most serious situation experienced since February 1948. Only thanks to the internationalist support of the fraternal socialist countries were we able to surmount it. And it was just at such decisive historic moments as this that the importance of placing at the head of revolutionary forces committed to socialism a person with the experience, erudition, abilities, and character which has been revealed by you in your life, your struggles, and your work was once again shown.

It was primarily thanks to you that the party created a new leadership for itself which gained authority and which renewed its Marxist-Leninist character and its leading role in the political system of our society. By following Gottwald's tradition, the CPCZ won a dignified and respected place in the international communist movement. Czechoslovakia has again become a firm and reliable component of the socialist community.

Thus it was that 17 April 1969, when you were elected first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, inscribed itself in the history of socialism in our country as one of the most important milestones, stresses the congratulatory letter from the party Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Federal Assembly and the federal government to Comrade Gustav Husak.

With your name is indivisibly linked the basic outlines of the program for the construction of an advanced socialist society as adopted at the 14th CPCZ Congress in 1971 and which was further elaborated at the 15th and 16th congresses of the party. The successful implementation of this program is consolidating the position of Czechoslovakia as a politically, socially, economically, and culturally advanced and prospering state.

The policy of the CPCZ and of its Central Committee which you personify is a policy of guarantees and good prospects for the further development of socialism in our country. It is based consistently on the fundamental interests and needs of the Czechoslovak people. It is a policy which imbues the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic with the great international authority enjoyed by a country which is carrying out its internationalist commitments and actively taking part in the struggle for peace and cooperation between nations. The basis of the success of this policy is first and foremost the fact that under your guidance the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is strengthening and developing its unbreakable friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and is supporting the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and its historical struggle to ward off the threat of nuclear war, as well as its endeavor to preserve and further consolidate everything which the peace-loving forces have achieved in recent years.

We constantly bear in mind your wise words that it is precisely the internationalist bonds between the CPCZ and the CPSU, and our firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, that are, and will always remain, the main guarantee of the freedom of our nations, the independence of the Czechoslovak state and the peaceful life of our people, and that it is on these firm foundations that our further socialist development is based.

At the conclusion of the congratulatory letter from the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Federal Assembly and the federal government, the following is stressed:

Dear Comrade Husak:

From all of our country, both republics, all regions, districts, communities, and villages, from factories, agricultural cooperatives, and other workplaces, sincere greetings are currently arriving as well as good wishes and expressions of high esteem for your responsible work at the head of the party and state and of the National Front.

We all respect you for your rare human qualities, your principled communist stand and statesman's wisdom, for your fruitful life as a revolutionary, patriot and internationalist, and for the honesty and openness which you show in your approach to difficult tasks. We are proud of the esteem and respect you enjoy among the Soviet people, in the fraternal socialist countries, in the communist movement, and among progressive people throughout the world.

On behalf of the CPCZ and the people of the CSSR, we wish you good health in the years to come, great strength and ever new success in you party and state work for the prosperity and well-being of our beautiful homeland and for the further victorious advances of the cause of socialism, progress, and peace throughout the world.

Comrade Gustav Husak expressed cordial and sincere thanks for the congratulations on his birthday and for the appreciation shown in the form of high state awards and the letter of the highest party bodies, the National Front, and the state. It is natural, he said, that anyone is pleased when his work is appreciated. An individual, however, cannot achieve everything. Much depends on the group with which he works. In this regard he thanked all those present, as his nearest colleagues, for their help and cooperation to date. He reminded them how enormously important is the validity of the Leninist idea of unity of principles, common collective effort, and comradely attitudes toward the party leadership for the party, the fortunes of the country and the entire society. He praised the fact that the leading bodies of our party consistently act in this spirit. I regard the honors as an appreciation of the entire CPCZ Central Committee, hundreds of thousands of Communists who in the present and also in the past have not spared any effor t to make our home bloom. They try to strengthen continuously our alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries and they have been and are carrying forward the revolutionary flag of the ideals of socialism and communism.

At the conclusion Comrade Gustav Husak said that he accepts the honors and the appreciation of his work to date as a great obligation for his further work on behalf of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people and aimed at further strengthening the positions of socialism, progress, and peace.

The CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the Presidium of the National Assembly, and the federal government gave a lunch at Prague Castle today in honor of the 70th birthday of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. Along with Comrade Gustav Husak the lunch was attended by members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee, heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the leadership of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and leading secretaries of the regional committees of the CPCZ and the CPSL.

Also present at the festive lunch, apart from members of Comrade Husak's family, were deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, members of the Presidium of the National Front Central Committee, chairmen of political parties and mass organizations, deputy premiers of the two national governments, representatives of central bodies, media, and other personages of political and public life.

Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, delivered the festive toast on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the Presidium of the Federal Assembly and the federal government.

He assessed and highly praised Comrade Gustav Husak's life-long effort and struggle for the victory of socialism in our country and the enforcement of the Leninist principles in CPCZ activity. He especially stressed that the cordial relation of our citizens to Comrade Husak stems from the knowledge that he is one of them by his origin and by his thinking, that he understands their needs, cares, and wishes.

Comrade Strougal appreciated Comrade Gustav Husak's great merits for strengthening the party's units, its ideological and organizational strength and its readiness to act; that under his leadership it was able to set a realistic program of construction of an advanced socialist society and win people over for its fulfillment. Comrade Strougal spoke about Comrade Husak's personal attributes: his realism, prudence, and concrete approach to assessing facts and trends of development, creating a firm base for purposefullness and collective spirit in work. Comrade Strougal also spoke about Comrade Husak's ability to unite views on dealing with key problems and his ability to direct the activity of all party and state bodies toward the practical, responsible, and consistent solutions of tasks. He spoke about Comrade Husak's deep international conviction and feelings and his deep inner relation toward the first country of socialism, the USSR, and the other fraternal countries, and his merits for the fact that the CSSR enjoys great respect and regards of the world, and that it takes an active part in pushing through a peaceful policy and in other current issues of the contemporary world.

In his reply Comrade Gustav Husak gave thanks for the good words and high appreciation for which he is sincerely grateful. At the same time he regards them as an obligation for the future to work even more intensively and devote all his strength and experience to the common effort in the implementation of the policy of the CPCZ, of the socialist state and the whole National Front. Everything that was attained under the leadership of the CPCZ and the highest state and social bodies is above all the result of selfless work and initiative of many millions of our people, communists and non-communists who also at present exert enormous effort for the fulfillment of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress. This is shown also by the results which we achieved in the development of our economy last year. Party, state, and economic bodies have made them possible by their honest work. All parts of the National Front contributed to this achievement by their active work. In the complicated current world these results are not small.

I would like sincerely to thank everybody who made possible the fulfillment of last year's plan on behalf of myself and the leadership of the party and the state, and to express our expectation that we will fulfill our tasks with initiative and responsibility. As a Communist I am happy and highly appreciate the fact that our citizens have adopted and fully support the policy of our party, that they regard its implementation as a guarantee of satisfaction of their vital and social needs. I regard the honors which I have been given also as an appreciation of their conscienctious work.

The lunch in honor of Comrade Gustav Husak's 70th birthday took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

SUCCESSFUL NUCLEAR REACTOR TEST ANNOUNCED

WA111000 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Rez 20 Dec (from our correspondent) — On Sunday, 19 December 1982, at 1947 hours, the experimental nuclear reactor LR-0 [expansion unknown] at the Nuclear Research Institute at Rez was brought, for the first time, to critical mass as part of actual operations. The employees of the institute and the enterprise Energeticke Strojirenstvi [Energy Engineering] of Skoda Plzen have thus achieved a significant stage in the joint socialist contract accepted in honor of the 10th Trade Union Congress to finish, undertake a complete testing and, after a trial run, start the actual process of trial operations in the beginning of January 1983.

In the future, we will be able to obtain important information about ways to increase security and reliability of the nuclear power reactors and the efficiency of its operations. The research will also contribute new findings to the Czechoslovak engineering which is developing the production for the nuclear power and, consequently, will enrich the international cooperation of the socialist countries in this area.

STERN REPORTS ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON HONECKER

LD111006 Hamburg DPA in German 0613 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Hamburg, 11 Jan (DPA) -- According to the Hamburg magazine STERN, an attack is to have been carried out on GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. The magazine is to publish details of the abortive attack in its next edition. In a prerelease sent to DPA early today, it is stated among other things that Honecker only just escaped an assassination attempt early New Year's Eve afternoon north of Berlin.

STERN further reports that the attacker, a 41-year-old stovefitter, shot himself after the abortive attempt with his own revolver. Earlier, on arterial road 109, he tried to overtake Honecker's convoy in his car and to cut in behind the SED leader's car. A car of the State Security Service managed, however, to force the attacker's car off the road.

According to STERN, the stovefitter jumped out of his car and fired shots. A security official was seriously injured. When the attacker realized that his position was hopeless he shot himself.

So far no statement has been made by the GDR.

STERN's correspondent in East Berlin, Dieter Bub, stated this morning in telephone interviews with radio stations that the GDR State Security Service had instructed friends and relatives of the 41-year-old stovefitter to remain silent about the incident. However, a lot of people in the Klosterfelde community, Eberswalde District (Kreis), where the attack took place, according to STERN information, have heard about the incident.

Regarding to the motive for the act, Bub said that it did not have "a purely political motive" but was an action very strongly characterized by personal and private motives. In the STERN report, it is stated that the workman had fitted stoves and installed heating in Wandlitz in the houses of close colleagues of Honecker and had seen, according to the report, "how members of government and party officials lived in luxury."

The correspondent told a Berlin radio station that his investigations in Wandlitz, the area where East Berlin party and government figures live, showed that security precautions have been intensified. The villa quarter near Berlin is in a protected wooded area.

The assassination attempt is said to have occured on 31 December at 1300 GMT. Honecker was in a car convoy en route to a hunting lodge in Schorfheide when the attacker, driving his Lada 1300 in a "reckless" fashion, tried to overtake the convoy. In Red Army Road, the stovefitter shot at a security official who had jumped out of his car, hitting him in the breastbone and lung. When other officials "raised their Kalashnikovs," the man killed himself with two shots to his head.

No Reference in GDR Papers

There were no references in Tuesday's GDR papers to such an assassination attempt. The papers gave prominence to the New Year's reception by GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker. They published photos of this and printed Honecker's speech in which he called for a policy of dialogue and cooperation for mutual benefit.

HONECKER MEETS WITH DIPLOMATIC CORPS 10 JAN

LD101458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 10 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on Monday at the official seat of the State Council on Marx-Engels-Platz received the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR in order to receive their New Year congratulations.

The reception for the diplomatic corps was attended by Deputy Chairmen of the State Council Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber; Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Gerlech, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the NDP; State Council and Politburo members Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Guenter Mittag, and Harry Tisch; SED Central Committee Politburo candidate members Egon Krenz and Margarete Mueller; GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; Secretary of the State Council Heinz Eichler, and other dignitaries.

The GDR representatives held friendly discussions with the heads of missions during the reception.

New Year Address

LD101556 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1157 GMT 10 Jan 83

[New Year address by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to members of the diplomatic corps on 10 January 1983]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jan (ADN) -- Comrade Doyen [Soviet Ambassador Peter Abrasimov] ladies and gentlemen, ambassadors and charge d'affaires, comrades and friends:

For your greetings and congratulations for the new year I thank you, Comrade Doyen, and all members of the diplomatic corps, most cordially. Together with all the peoples on earth we entered the new year with the intention of preserving peace in the world and achieving social security for all people.

The means to reach this goal do exist. Science and technology have attained a high stage of development. An awareness of pressing world problems of a socioeconomic, demographic and ecological nature has been created. Never before has mankind been in a better position to solve even the most complicated tasks through a well-considered use of all its resources. At the same time, however, the danger that human civilization will be destroyed in a nuclear inferno is greater than ever before.

Mankind stands at a crossroads. Escalated rearmament and confrontation threaten to culminate in nuclear war. Thus no one should find it difficult to choose and actively follow the path of sensible balance and peaceful coexistence in international relations.

The people of the GDR are convinced that it is possible to achieve the wishes and hopes of the people on the various continents for peace and social safety. These hopes are not served by a course of confrontation but require a policy of dialogue and peaceful cooperation for mutual benefit. People do not want escalated rearmament but the preservation of peace by concrete measures for arms limitation, trust, and disarmament. The year 1983 should be marked by relations of detente between states, not by growing concern over constantly increasing piles of weapons and nuclear missiles.

The GDR, in the interests of peace, is prepared to cooperate with all political and social forces in a responsible manner. We reaffirmed this only a few days ago with our signature to the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

Declarations have been made both by NATO and by the Warsaw Pact that the weapons in their possession will be used only for a counterattack on the event of aggression. Thus a unique opportunity arises on the basis of the Prague declaration to reduce the threat of a conflict which could lead to mankind's self-destruction by concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the upholding of peaceful relations. This declaration contains feasible ways of halting the negative development of the international situation and resolving contentious issues between states by peaceful means.

It provides for concrete steps to end the arms race, limit arms and foster disarmament, including appropriate controls. It is to be hoped that the governments of all states will give these new initiatives their attention and respond constructively to them.

The proposals submitted in Prague are realistic, because they are based on the principle of equality and equal security. They are reasonable and of benefit to everyone, because in the atomic age there can be no security for one side at the expense of the other.

Anyone who strives for military superiority makes peace unstable and renders the future of mankind uncertain. That is why one expects the new proposals on arms limitation and disarmament in the field of nuclear weapons that General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov put forward a few weeks ago to be received in a spirit of realism and responsibility.

You, Comrade Doyen, drew attention to the benefit which the economic and social progress of the developing countries might experience if funds were released as a result of successful disarmament talks. It would, in fact, be possible to help these states even more tangibly to develop and expand their economies, educational systems and efficient health care.

The identity of our views is reflected in the proposals of the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states to reduce military expenditure both partially and absolutely. The funds released would be used for economic and social development, including support for the developing countries. We in the GDR are closely linked with many of these states by close relations of truly equal cooperation and proven friendship.

Security and detente should benefit everyone. For the peoples of Europe this has not remained a theory of political good sense but has become a practical experience since the international climate gradually began to thaw in the 1970's. The GDR will do everything within its power to ensure that the progress introduced by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation is continued successfully in the spirit of the Final Act.

I would like to express thanks for the regard which has been expressed here for the GDR people concerning their achievements in peaceful development work. Our cooperation in the economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields, and the meaning and power of the socialist community has repeatedly been underscored. Firm friendship and fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other states of this community will always be a source of strength for the creative work of our people.

The GDR will continue to be interested in all-round well-developed relations with all states. The basis for such relations is respect for sovereign equality and the will not to interfere in each other's internal affairs. Problems which arise should be solved peacefully while taking into account the interests of both sides.

Comrade Doyen, ladies and gentlemen, ambassadors and charges d'affaires, I thank you for your active work in developing relations between the GDR and the states which you represent. We are at the start of a new year which is in need of even greater joint efforts for lasting peace and sound international relations. Rest assured that the GDR will act wholly in this spirit. I ask you most cordially to convey my best greetings and wishes to your heads of state, governments and people on the occasion of this new year. I wish you, ladies and gentlemen, ambassadors, comrades and friends, together with your families, a healthy and successful 1983.

Soviet Ambassador's Address

LD101308 East Berlin ADN Internationa Service in German 1142 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Address by Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR, at New Year's reception on 10 January]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jan [ADN] -- Honored Comrade General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council:

On behalf of the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR and in my own name, I extend to you, and, through you, to the people of the GDR, the State Council, government and GDR People's Chamber warmest greetings and best wishes for the new year.

The past year was a year of fresh creative achievmeents for the GDR. Despite none-too-simple conditions, the dynamic development of the GDR economy continued and the population's material standard of well-being increased, something in which the republic takes justifiable pride. In the international arena, the GDR continued unswervingly and vigorously to support the noble casue of safeguarding peace, thus continuing the policy of peacefully balancing interests and mutually advantageous cooperation, reducing tensions in various regions of the planet, and removing sources of conflict. The GDR played an important role in the world community of states. The year 1982 reaffirmed the high international regard for the republic as a reliable political and sound economic partner.

Your great personal contribution to GDR social life, to the development of its economy, science and cultures, and to consolidating its international positions must be emphasized here. All of us have heard your speeches with great attention, read of your meetings with statesmen and politicians of other countres, and followed your trips abroad on official and working visits. All these have left an important imprint on international events.

Dear Comrade Chairman, dear colleagues and comrades,

The past year has left us no easy legacy. The international situation has, unfortunately, become even more complicated. The arms race continues incessantly, and people live in fear of the possibility of nuclear war. In view of the generally increasing difficulties in world politics, the already explosive situations in the regions of conflict have intensified.

Eliminating the threat of war and checking the arms race are assuming particular significance, given present international conditions. If mankind does not want to place its future at risk, it must put a stop right now to the further accumulation of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, and take steps toward disarmament. This is the key issue of the present time. No delay must be tolerated in resolving it.

The world public is following with the greatest attention and great hopes the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms and on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. There is an increasingly insistent demand for a responsible, realistic approach to these talks and for a demonstration of good will to achieve corresponding agreements.

On the European Continent, which has become the cradle of the policy of detente, people are placing their hopes on the success of the Madrid meeting, on its being concluded with an important document on all sections of the final act. This would guarantee the continuation of the process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

An improvement in the international situations is whole would improve the prerequisites for reducing and removing tensions in many parts of the world.

The economic problems that the developing countries are facing have not lost their acuteness. A real advance in disarmament negotiations would make it possible to release considerable funds for supporting the developing countries, which in turn would promote the acceleration of their economic and social progress.

The present international situation urgently requires the active continuation of a dialogue which seeks reasonable and fair compromises. Good will on both sides, respect for the legitimate interests of everyone, and a common desire to preserve and consolidate peace will ceratinly lead to the correct solutions in areas where the necessary trust and agreement is still lacking for various reasons. In these conditions, the loyalty of states to the commitments they have undertaken is of special importance, as is the stability of their politics, the clarity of their principles on which their activity in the international arena is based, and the ability to rely -- when seeking ways out of even the most complicated situations -- on diplomatic experience gained over centuries.

I wish to assure you, much honored Chairman of the State Council, that the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR and their staff will do everything they can to serve the interests of peace and international security, and to develop and consolidate cooperation with the GDR and its representatives. Allow me, in conclusion, to offer my sincere thanks for the cordial reception you have given us and once again wish the GDR, the people of the GDR and you personally, Comrade Chairman, as well as your colleagues fresh successes and well-being in the new year.

HONECKER GREETS USSR-GDR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

AU101853 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings message to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR:

Dear Comrades and Friends:

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR, I convey to you and all members and activists of your organization the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

The communists and all citizens of our republic take profound satisfaction in the fact that, on the basis of the indestructible militant community between the SED and the CPSU, a friendship and fraternal affinity have developed between our peoples, which is deeply rooted in the thoughts and actions of the people of our country.

For 25 years now the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR has made a contribution to this, which is not to be underestimated by its active manifold political-ideological work. With great respect, the people of the socialist GDR follow the working heroism with which the Soviet people are implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the communist construction.

The ceremonies on the 60th anniversary of founding the USSR showed irrefutably the global historic role of the Soviet Union as the standard bearer of mankind's progress and the struggle for peace. No country has done so much for the happiness of the peoples as the USSR. The truth and inexhaustible vital force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism have been fully proved in these 6 decades.

We are confident that the friendship societies of our countries will continue to contribute with all their strength the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. In closest fraternal cooperation they aim at constantly deepening the common interests of our peoples, which is of great importance for new successes of our cause of socialism and peace.

I wish you, dear Soviet comrades and friends, much success in your future work.

FRG CRITICISM OF DEFENSE EDUCATION REJECTED

AU101520 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 83 p 3

[ADN report: "Information, Interrelationships and Arguments"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Now it is clear, at a time when the majority of the FRG mass media is disparaging defense education in the GDR schools, the same media are hailing defense education in the FRG schools as a contribution to peace. The fact that the Bundeswehr is the second strongest force in NATO after the U.S. Armed Forces and is thus equipped with all manner of offensive weapons is being praised in FRG schools as serving the "preservation of peace" and the "defense of freedom."

To prevent a teacher from expressing his personal views on this doubtful thesis in his lessons, it is pointed out right from the beginning, with threats of reprisal -- for example, not being allowed to pursue one's profession -- that the teacher and educator is obliged, due to his employment, to spread the view of the leadership of the Bundeswehr on the "defensive character" of the Bundeswehr. School, it is suggested, must give the young men facing service in the Army information, interrelationships and arguments in a vivid discussion to enable the young people to understand that the Bundeswehr implements its tasks in the framework of a "supranational security and peace policy." Thus Bundeswehr, defense and security have their place at school just as NATO has in the social life of the FRG.

This is indeed a strange mixture of fact and fiction, particularly since it has been openly declared that the Bundeswehr leadership sees no higher task than convincing the citizens of the FRG that Washington's nuclear policy serves the interests of the citizens of the Federal Republic. From all that the mass media of the FRG do not draw the obvious conclusions, nor do they report truthfully on defense education in the secondary schools of the GDR. Instead, they willingly let themselves be used by those who defame defense education in the GDR -- which really serves peace -- in order to disguise the revanchist efforts of the FRG to obliterate the fact that the barracks, airplane squadrons and warships of the FRG bear the names of the stooges of that Hitler, who was responsible for the death of 50 million people in World War II, responsible for the murder of millions of Jews, children, women, and men. They regard the GDR as an enemy because here socialism is built on German soil by Germans. The fact that they received the blessing of certain GDR dignitaries who are guided by Rome does not improve matters but rather gives rise to concern not only about certain mass media in the FRG but also about certain dignitaries who are citizens of the GDR.

LIBERATION DAY GREETINGS TO KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS

AU101530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, have sent the following telegram to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]; Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; and Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly:

Esteemed Comrades: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber and the people of the GDR, and on our own behalf, we convey to you, the KPRP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly and the people of the PRK the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the fourth anniversary of the Kampuchean people's liberation, the national holiday of the PRK.

In the past few years, the fraternal Kampuchean people have achieved under complicated conditions, important successes in developing social life, reconstructing the economy, restoring national culture, and reliably protecting the PRK. At present the PRK working people are making great efforts to implement the decisions adopted at the Fourth KPRP Congress for the gradual development of a new socialist society. We most cordially congratulate you, dear comrades, on your successes.

In view of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation through the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the PRK's contribution toward safeguarding peace is of great importance. Together with the SRV and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the PRK is actively working for the establishment of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation and for the continuation of the dialogue among the states of Southeast Asia, and is thus contributing in an outstanding way toward developing peaceful cooperation in this region.

We can state with satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples have continued to develop successfully and grow stronger on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletcrian internationalism, in line with the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Rest assured that the GDR will continue in the future to stand firmly at the side of the Kampuchean people, and that it will do everything possible to deepen thse fraternal relations to the benefit of our peoples and to serve the cause of strengthening the positions of peace and socialism. Please accept, esteemed comrades, our best wishes for further great successes, for your personal well-being and creative energy.

LATE REPORT: ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT DENIED

LD111510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1428 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jan (ADN) -- The press office of the Ministry of the Interior has denied false reports by Western agencies and press organs concerning a traffic incident on 31 December, 1982, in Klosterfelde, Bernau Kreis. On that day the driver of a Lada automobile resorted to extremely dangerous driving. According to the People's Police the driver was heavily under the influence of alcohol. A medical examination yielded a blood-alcohol concentration of 2.5 milliliters. After seriously endangering road traffic the driver ignored signals that he should stop. When he was stopped by a People's Police patrol the inebriated man opened fire with a handgun. A patrol member of the traffic police was seriously injured in the process. Before the culprit was apprehended he shot himself.

LAZAR ABSENT FROM DUTY FOR 'HEALTH REASONS'

LD101804 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, [date indistinct] (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, is not, at present, carrying out his official duties (?for) health reasons.

KADAR, LOSONCZI GREET CSSR'S HUSAK ON BIRTHDAY

LD101622 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi have sent a letter of greetings to Gustav Husak on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The Presidential Council has awarded the order of the banner of the Hungarian People's Republic with diamonds to the Czechoslovak statesmen in recognition of his merits in deepening the cooperation between our countries and for his work in the international communist and workers' movement.

NEPSZABADSAG Editorial

LD111124 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 11 (MTI) -- "On the 70th birthday of Gustav Husak we greet a consistent revolutionary, and a communist patriot, who is committed to his people, the working class and the progress of mankind as a scholar and the leading politician of his country," writes the editorial of Tuesday's NEPSZABADSAG adding that "his comrades, the participants of the Communist world movement and the peoples of his country highly appreciate and esteem the secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPC) and president of the republic who has devoted his entire life to the implementation of socialist ideas."

The central paper of the HSWP writes with appreciation of the life-long career and outstanding activity of Gustav Husak stressing "he always took an active part in and led the anti-fascist resistance movement...he played a decisive role in the foundation of the Slovakian National Council and was one of the leaders of the Slovakian national uprisal in 1944. He reorganized the Communist Party of Slovakia which became the leading power of anti-fascist struggle and gained an outstanding reputation in the years of occupation."

On his post-war activity the paper writes: "As a consistent adherent to socialism and the people's progressive unity he played a major part in the decisive year of 1948, in gaining the victory of people's power.... In the early 1950's he was deprived of his posts and imprisoned on the basis of false charges. Despite injustice he did not lose faith and consistency of policy. After his rehabilitation in 1963, he worked for the Slovakian Academy of Sciences and wrote several books on history and economics.

"In 1968-69 Gustav Husak was outstanding in overcoming the socioeconomic crisis and counter-revolutionary threat. With his consistent Marxist-Leninist stand he took an active part in strengthening socialist policy. In August 1968 he was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia and in April 1969 the first secretary of the CPC CC. On his appointment to this most important post he again proved his revolutionary patriotism and genuine political capabilities in the period of consolidation and the construction of an advanced socialist society. In May 1971, in the 14th congress of the CPC he was elected secretary-general of the CC. In May 1975 he was appointed the president of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

"Gustav Husak is a consistent fighter for the unity of the socialist community and the cause of peace and progress. We greet an active supporter of the Hungarian-Czechoslovakian friendship and cooperation and wish him the best possible health so he can continue his work for communist ideas peace and the prosperity of his country."

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS MESSAGE TO KAMPUCHEA

AU101449 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 7 Jan 83 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, secretary general of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Phnom Penh.

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the national holiday of Kampuchea, the fourth anniversary of the historical victory of the revolutionary forces, we send you, the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people, comradely greetings on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our working people.

The heroic struggle of the patriotic Kampuchean forces and their efforts to create an autonomous and independent Kampuchea that chooses the socialist path of development has received the sympathy, support and solidarity of the champions of national independence and social progress throughout the world.

The Hungarian communists and our people, who are building socialism, respect the results that have been attained by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of their vanguard party in consolidating their revolutionary achievements, rebuilding the fatherland, restoring the people's economy and creating living conditions worthy of human beings. They support the initiatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to create security for and cooperation among the peoples of Southeast Asia.

Fraternal relations and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples are developing undiminished on firm and principled foundations. In the future, as before, the Hungarian People's Republic, together with all champions of peace and social progress, will be in solidarity with the efforts of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to thwart international isolation and enable the work of country-building to develop successfully.

On the occasion of your national holidary, we wish you and the fraternal Kampuchean people further success in fulfilling the resolutions of the Fourth Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, defending your revolutionary achievements, and making your country flourish.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

OVARI, ACZEL ATTEND BUDAPEST CULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD111020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] A conference on cultural policy opened in Budapest this morning. It is organized by the MSZMP Central Committee. The 2-day meeting, in which representatives of various fields of our ideological life are taking part, was opened by Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, spoke on topical questions concerning the party's ideological activity. A discussion followed Aczel's talk.

COMMUNIQUE ON PZPR POLITBURO SESSION 10 JANUARY

LD101926 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Communique on the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session held on 10 January]

[Text] Today a session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo was held during which a report on the participation in the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Union and on the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states was presented.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report by the Polish party and state delegation which visited Moscow on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union and which took part in a joint session of the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the RSFSR devoted to this anniversary. The jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the land of the soviets highlighted the critical and pioneering role played in the world by the first socialist state and reflected its historical achievement and present achievements in the work of building a communist society. The Soviet Union in its concern to protect humanity against the threat of a new war is pursuing with all consistency the Leninist policy of peace. That policy was fully confirmed in the report delivered on 21 December 1982 by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also in the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the parliaments, governments, political parties, and nations of the world.

The PZPR Politburo expresses its support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the momentous contents of the appeal, and advocates broad cooperation among the social and political forces struggling for the preservation of peace in the world.

The Politburo stressed the momentous significance for Polish-Soviet relations of the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took place on 23 December 1982 in Moscow. This meeting considerably contributed to the consolidation of the fraternal link connecting our parties, our states and nations and it confirmed the joint will to consolidate cooperation in all spheres and to cooperate closely in implementing peace policy in the international arena.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo familiarized itself with the results of the Prague Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states and approved the activity of the Polish delegation headed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Politburo stated that recently there has been a further dangerous development in the international situation caused by the confrontation policy of the forces of imperialism. The United States and the NATO states intensify the arms race, striving to alter the balance of power in the world. They intensify their propaganda aggression against socialist countries and try to intervene in the internal affairs of sovereign states. This dangerous policy of imperialism is counteracted by the states of the Warsaw Pact through the only realistic alternative in the form of initiatives aiming at halting the arms race and at moving toward disarmament, at preserving the process of détente and of consolidating international security. The states of the socialist community, through presenting, in the unanimously adopted Political Declaration, proposals pertaining to entering a treaty not to use military force and to maintain peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states confirmed yet again their determination to fight resolutely for peaceful relations between the nations which would be based on the principle of equal security and mutual benefits.

The Politburo stressed the significance and importance of the unity of the states of socialist community as the basis for the consolidation of its leading role in the world and as an important factor in the struggle to maintain peace. The political and defensive alliance of the fraternal socialist states, the Warsaw Pact, is an unfailing link in this struggle.

The Politburo noted with satisfaction the confirmation by the fraternal states of their understanding, support, and all-round aid which constitute a very important factor in our efforts to overcome the present difficulties.

OBODOWSKI COMMENTS ON POLISH DEBT PROBLEM

PM101619 Madrid ABC in Spanish 24 Dec 82 p 19

[Interview with Polish Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski by Joaquin Navarro-Valls in Warsaw -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] The Polish parliament has suspended martial law. Do you believe that this new situation will make it possible to alleviate Poland's financial problems?

[Answer] I believe so. But bear in mind that there are West European countries which did not join in the West's economic sanctions during the period of martial law -- Greece, for instance.

[Question] But you cannot be trying to make me believe that with Greece's assistance alone you can sleep more peacefully....

[Answer] No, of course not. I am citing it to you as an instance of independence. As I can also cite to you the instance of India, with which we have maintained normal economic relations. I foresee that financial regularization with the West will benefit from the suspension of martial law. However, the resolution of the problems will be a lengthy process.

[Question] Yes, I read some days ago in the Warsaw newspaper that "we cannot pass rapidly from the utmost need to the utmost happiness."

[Answer] That is a wise assessment. I like it.

[Question] People sometimes speak of the West as of a single entity. Do you see differences in the attitudes of the United States and the European Community toward Poland?

[Answer] The difference is considerable. Don't tell me that you haven't noticed it. And there is also a difference between the governments' attitude and that of the private banks. With the private banks the doors remain open and there are good prospects of agreement. Moreover, the European Community has been quite independent in its decisions. It has not conformed with other stances outside Europe. But, nevertheless, I believe that the Polish financial problem must be considered with a comprehensive, overall perspective. I mean, at the world level. It is the whole world picture which must be assessed and changed. The system cannot continue to function as hitherto.

[Question] I also believe so, but the Polish foreign debt is of such a size that it cannot be disregarded.

[Answer] You need not remind me: I already know. But if you reckon up, you will see that the Polish foreign debt per capita is below that of other citizens of the world.

[Question] Are you referring to Mexico, Brazil, and so forth?

[Answer] For instance -- and this is what makes me believe that the problem must be approached as a whole -- I believe that we will have to make a joint policy with those countries. If one of those nations declares itself bankrupt, or is declared bankrupt, it is the whole world financial system which will collapse. In those problems there is a solidarity which is necessitated by the principle of reality and of common sense.

[Question] Can I infer that you are optimistic?

[Answer] You can say that I am realistic. Allow me to make a not very academic but illustrative comparison. When a stocking runs the tear runs from top to bottom and there is no way to stop it -- at least, that's what my wife tells me. It is the whole stocking that is ruined. If a highly indebted country declares itself bankrupt, the matter does not stop there: a chain disaster occurs. It is the whole system which collapses. All this is pure technique; it is a problem of the whole and not just that country. That is why I am realistic. And that is why I see well-founded prospects for a solution. You will see how everything will be settled by working together: our Polish problem and that of those other countries which you mentioned earlier.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH COMMISSION HELPING TU'S

LD101934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, met with the Presidium of the Social Consultative Commission whose task is to grant legal and other help in the creation and setting up of the functioning of trade unions in factories. Reports presenting the commission's work during the 3-month period since its foundation were presented by Prof (Zbigniew Salza), chairman of the commission.

During that period the commission concentrated on explaining legal regulations and answering submitted questions and doubts which were connected above all with the formation and registration of the new trade unions. The commission worked out an exemplary trade union statute and also the concept of training members of factory authorities of trade union organizations on several-day-long courses which will start next month. Presenting the Social Consultative Commission's intentions, participants in the meeting spoke about continuing to grant help to the founding committees and initiating groups in the process of the further creation and registration of factory trade union organizations. A draft set of electoral regulations, as well as those of the advisory center for managing the property of trade unions and financial documentations will be worked out.

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES PARTY ACTIVISTS' MEETING

LD102027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] The report-back campaign in the party organizations, which is already approaching its final stage, has been accompanied by sessions and meetings of party activists at which plans for the political and socioeconomic activity of party members are being defined. Such a session was held today in Warsaw with the participation of the secretaries of the district, municipal, municipal-parish and parish committees; and of the heads and chairmen of the people's councils in Warsaw Voivodship. Marian Wozniak spoke of signs of normalization in the life of the country and in the capital, while pointing out the need for further increased political and organizational efforts.

General Mieczyslaw Debicki, presenting the socioeconomic results of the past year, stated that difficulties may also crop up this year in various areas of the capital's economic life. Debicki, the mayor of Warsaw, announced that the efforts the state administration is making to combat profiteering and parasitism will be continued.

NOWE DROGI EDITORIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES TASKS

LD102126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] A session of the editorial council of NOWE DROGI, theoretical and political organ of the party Central Committee, has taken place. The deliberations were chaired by Tadeusz Porebski, chairman of the council, and reports about the functioning of the monthly last year and plans for the forthcoming period were presented by Stanislaw Wronski, chief editor. During the discussion activities and plans of the editorial team were positively assessed. At the same time a number of suggestions concerning the paper's tasks were formulated, in particular pertaining to deeper analyses of political processes taking place in the country as well as social and economic processes and their international context. Stanislaw Opalko and Jan Glowczyk also participated in the meeting. In his report Jan Glowczyk emphasized the significance of the ideological struggle and pointed out tasks arising from this for NOWE DROGI.

TRYBUNA LUDU PRAISES 1982 COAL MINING RESULTS

AU070949 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jan 83 p 1

[PAP report: "Good Work by Miners"]

[Text] The year 1982 has been very successful for installations run by the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry.

It is estimated that miners supplied 189.3 million tons of coal in 1982. Throughout the year, coal extraction averaged 628,000 tons in 24 hours and was higher than in 1979, the best year for mining. It is reckoned that extraction could have been 2-3 million tons higher were it not for problems with collecting the coal from the mines and transporting it. Export tasks were also successfully fulfilled. Over 29 million tons of coal were sold to foreign contractors, in other words over 16 million tons more than last year. What is important is that exports to countries in the second area of payments amounted to about 16 million tons.

Miners in coal mines extracting brown coal also achieved good results. It is estimated that they supplied 37.4 million tons of brown coal, 1.8 million tons more than last year. This amount is quite enough to meet the needs of the power industry for this fuel.

PAP Reports Growth

LD082012 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 Jan -- Poland exported some 28.5 million tons in 1982, about 13.5 million tons more than in 1981, and increased her coal sales to hard currency countries by 7.6 million tons, it was announced at a high-level debate in the Foreign Trade Ministry today.

Polish coal exports to the socialist countries rose by 5.8 million tons, which helped secure additional imports of raw materials, semifinished products and marketables.

The debate, which was presided over by Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz and was attended by Ministry of Mining and Power Economy Gen. Czeslaw Piotrowski and Minister of Transport Janusz Kaminski, as well as other senior economic officials, said that a stable coal output growth helped Poland regain her markets to a significant degree and strengthen her credibility as a coal supplier. The officials said they expected a further rise in coal exports in 1983.

OBODOWSKI RECEIVES PRC TRADE DELEGATION

LD101910 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, received Vice Minister Chen Jie, leader of the PRC trade delegation. The delegation is staying in our country in connection with the signing of the Polish-Chinese trade agreement. The value of reciprocal trade will approach that of the highest level achieved in 1979, and will be 50 percent higher than last year. This is possible owing to an increase in the economic potential of the two countries. It was stated that it is possible to expand economic cooperation.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO KAMPUCHEAN COUNTERPARTS

AU101800 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jan 83 p 1

[National day greetings from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, to the leaders of the Kampuchean People's Republic.]

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committe and chairman of the Council of State of the Kampuchean People's Republic, and to Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kampuchean People's Republic, in Phnom Penh:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the PZPR, the Council of State and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, we send our cordial congratulations and greetings to you, the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the State Council and the Government and people of Kampuchea on the occasion of Kampuchea's national day.

The Kampuchean people have achieved considerable success on the road toward reconstruction of the country, national rebirth, socioeconomic transformations, consolidation of independence and the international position of the people's state under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. The friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and fraternal socialist countries is being strengthened. The Kampuchean Government's peaceful policy and its constructive initiatives speed up the process of stabilization, security, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

We are convinced that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation which unite both our countries will continue to develop favorably.

On the occasion of Kampuchea's national day, we wish you, dear comrades, further achievements in the development of your people's homeland.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

ANDREI RECEIVES U.S. OFFICIAL EAGLEBURGER

AU101955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/1/1983 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview on Monday with Lawrence Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs of the United States, now on a visit to Romania.

During the talk conducted on the occasion opinions were exchanged on the development of the manysided relations between Romania and the USA as well as on current political issues. Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, other officials were in the attendance. Present were David Funderburk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, and Mark Palmer, deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

LUMEA URGES BALKAN COOPERATION, SECURITY STEPS

AU101211 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 2, 6 Jan 83 p 6

[I. Madosa article: "Premises for Strengthening Confidence, Cooperation and Peace in the Balkans"]

[Excerpts] In the geographical and political area of the Balkans, stretching over 1.5 million square kilometers and with a population of over 100 million inhabitants, known for its traditional influence on the general European climate, the year 1982 brought several developments worthy of renewed mention both because of their intrinsic importance and because of their promises for the future. Of primary importance is, of course, the ground gained by the idea of turning the Balkans into an area of peace, cooperation and good-neighborliness free of nuclear weapons and of foreign bases and troops. Without being a novelty in the Balkan area, the idea developed and took additional forms in the course of the year. A proposal was reiterated to convene a summit conference of the Balkan states, designed to permit a political tackling of the problems that still exist there and to open up new prospects for bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the area. It was not by chance that that proposal -- of obvious interest -- came from Romania, a country that has good relations with all the other states in the area, and that it rallied the support of other Balkan countries.

In the same context of phenomena and development in the area we must recall the continuation of an intensive practice of political dialogues at summit and other levels, both of which Romania untiringly promoted.

The readiness to talk, to cooperate and to promote cooperation and good-neighborliness permitted a momentum be maintained toward developing multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, as a specific and efficient form through which the nations in the area can carry out joint projects of socioeconomic development and consolidate their friendship and cooperation.

However, there have been opposing developments as well, phenomena that did not fall under the common denominator of understanding and of new relations in the area. Bilateral difficulties persisted, difficulties which, to be realistic, should not be underestimated. However, the primary criterion for evaluating the constructive developments in the Balkans becomes even more significant when viewed in the light of those difficulties. The more profound and substantial the impact and efficiency of the new ideas, the greater and more positive their influence on defusing conflicts and on improving the general climate in the area. The greater the step made by the Balkan peoples toward cooperation, understanding and good-neighborliness, the more significant the progress of security in the area and of relations free of enmity and of enduring contradiction.

That, of course, does not mean that one should substitute the factor of multilateral cooperation and general objectives for the recognized role and importance of constructive bilateral efforts.

On the contrary, the two aspects must be viewed in their real and close relationship. Bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation have a positive influence on multilateral projects, just as common traditions and the constructive purposes of inter-Balkan cooperation have an impact on bilateral relations. It is to be hoped that the process of improving the situation in the Balkans and of forging an irreversible security in the area will continue in both directions, for the common benefit of the Balkan nations.

A complementary factor of a recognized significance also intervenes in the equation of inter-Balkan cooperation -- namely the fact that it constitutes an integral and organic part of security and cooperation in the Balkans. Conceived in the broader context of ideals on establishing denuclearized zones in Europe and elsewhere in the world, the establishment of a zone of peace in the Balkans is parallel to similar initiatives concerning the north of Europe and other areas of the continent. This proposal has sometimes met with hostile reactions, since it was considered that it may favor one or the other power and hence that some of the powers would oppose it. The genuine reasons for such attitudes are not difficult to guess when one thinks of the states that have bases, troops or even nuclear arms in the area. Obviously, such calculations ignore the sovereign desire of the Balkan peoples to live in an area of real security, protected against the nuclear specter and against the often condoned effects of global strategic considerations. Contrary to what is sometimes claimed, turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and good-neighborliness would not be to anyone's detriment; on the contrary, it would be a beginning in engineering a broader edifice of security and peace in Europe.

CEAUSESCU CABLES 'ARAFAT ON ANNIVERSARY

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 83 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman

The "day of the Palestinian revolution" offers me the opportunity to extend cordial greetings and best wishes to the Palestinian people, the PLO leadership and to you personally.

Proceeding from the feelings of solidarity and friendship harbored toward the Palestinian people's just cause, the RCP, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Romanian people will continue to act toward a political solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, whose essential aspect is the Palestinian problem, and toward achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war and on the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to creating their own independent state, and based on the respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries in the Middle East area.

Events in past months have forcefully demonstrated that there is a single means to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East -- by political negotiations and discussions. In this spirit, I believe that the existing situation requires intensified political-diplomatic activity to convene an international conference with the participation of all states and sides concerned, including the PLO.

I want to express my full conviction that, in the spirit of our recent talks in Bucharest, the relations of friendly cooperation and militant solidarity established between the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PLO will continue to develop in the mutual interests of the friendly Romanian and Palestinian peoples, of peace and security in the Middle East and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

MOJSOV FLIES TO MANAGUA FOR NONALIGNED MEETING

LD111008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Managua, January 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov arrived here last night (Monday) at the head of a Yugoslav delegation to a special session of the nonaligned countries' Coordination Bureau. Mojsov was welcomed at the Cezar Sandino Airport by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

On this occasion Mojsov and D'Escoto had a brief talk on the situation in the world, especially on Latin American problems.

DIZDAREVIC, ASSEMBLYMEN VISIT JAPAN, MEET PREMIER

LD102116 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The Yugoslav Assembly delegation which has been paying an official and friendly visit to Japan since yesterday was today received by Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone. He expressed his conviction that Yugoslavia will successfully overcome its economic problems and said that in developing economic cooperation with Yugoslavia, Japan will help our efforts to surmount the difficulties. Raif Dizdarevic, head of our delegation, conveyed to the Japanese premier greetings from Petar Stambolic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. Dizdarevic renewed the invitation to the Japanese premier to visit Yugoslavia, which was accepted with pleasure. The time of the visit will be fixed in due course.

The Yugoslav Assembly delegation also had a meeting today with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. They discussed the international situation and relations between the two countries, especially economic relations. Our parliamentary delegation had separate talks today with delegations of both houses of the Japanese parliament led by their speakers.

RELJIC DISCUSSES DOMESTIC MARKET SUPPLY, COUPONS

LD102254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade January 10 (TANJUG) -- At a press conference here Monday Yugoslav Secretary for Markets and General Economic Affairs Luka Reljic stated that priority importation of raw materials for the production of detergents, fertilizers, crop protection agents, protein feed, medicines and medical supplies as well as coffee would ensure normal supply of the integral Yugoslav market.

Reljic stressed that 970 million dollars was needed for this purpose. The funds are to be ensured by way of a social compact on providing and using foreign exchange to pay for priority imports. The document is to be adjusted and signed by the federal, republican and provincial governments, chambers of economy and self-management communities of interest for foreign economic relations. The consistent implementation of the compact will practically ensure normal supply of the market, Reljic said.

Speaking of coupons for the purchase of certain consumer goods, Reljic said that the real solution was to resolutely eliminate the causes of poor market supply and not to introduce administrative regulation of consumption.

'KUSHTRIM I LIRIS' TRIAL OPENS IN SKOPJE 10 JAN

LD101002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Summary] Skopje, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- The trial opens in Skopje District Court today of the leader and several members of the "Kushtrim i Liris" [Call to Freedom] organization based in Tetovo. The leader of this hostile illegal Albanian irredentist organization, Rafi Alili, a 32-year old student at Pristina University, is charged with wounding a member of the internal affairs organization in Tetovo in June last year and with organizing the above counterrevolutionary organization. Two other students, age 20 and 22, are also charged with organising the illegal organization. The remaining defendants, two high school students age 20 and 19, are accused of membership of the said organization.

According to the indictment, from 1978 onward the accused were active in Tetovo and the surrounding area, working from positions aimed at threatening the SFRY's territorial integrity and acting against the constitutional changes in the federative system. They wrote, duplicated and distributed leaflets of a hostile nature. Their aim was to destroy the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and to found a republic of Kosovo which would also include parts of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro. This area would then be ceded to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

More on Irredentists' Trial

LD102238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Skopje, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- The trial opened today in the district court in Skopje of the leader and members of the hostile illegal Albanian irredentist organization "Kushtrim i Liris" [Call to Freedom] from Tetovo, acting from the positions of greater Albanian chauvinism and nationalism. Accused of association for the sake of hostile activities are: Rafi Alili (32), from the village of Gajre near Tetovo and external student of the law faculty in Pristinia; Bejtula Ademi (22), student of the philosophical faculty in Pristina; Dzevad Ademi (20), and Aqim Kasemi (20), secondary school pupils both from the village of Golema Recica; and Naser Beluli (19), pupil at Tetovo Agricultural College. The first three accused are responsible for the organization of the above-mentioned counterrevolutionary organization, and the others for being members of it.

According to the terms of the indictment, from 1978 until their arrest the accused acted in Tetovo and its environs from hostile positions aimed at threatening the SFRY's territorial integrity, against the Constitution, and aimed at the destruction of the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities living in our country.

The first accused, Rafi Alili, will also have to account for attacking an official at the time of his arrest. On that occasion he wounded a militiaman from Tetovo. Alili, a hardened nationalist, was condemned to 7 years' imprisonment for the same criminal act as early as 1979. After serving his sentence he made contact with members of the so-called administrative committee of the illegal organization "Marxists-Leninists."

Bejtula Ademi, it was established during the trial, started the formation of an illegal group whose task was to spread hostile propaganda, particularly among young people, in Tetovo and its environs. To promote successful hostile activity, an agreement was reached on collecting membership fees and publishing a special bulletin, while in order to create a large-scale organization the principle of working "in troikas" was implemented.

The first accused, Rafi Alili, "defended" himself by remaining silent and denying that he was the leader of this hostile organization.

During the proceedings he said that in the indictment "there are many things which are not correct..." He denied that he had carried out hostile activity, and was insolent enough to state that he did not know the accused who were appearing before the court with him, but that he "had perhaps known them".... Asked where he had obtained the propaganda material of hostile content, Alili was unable to explain, and did not even "know" how the typewriter with which the leaflets were typed had been "found" in his house.

The second accused, Bejtula Ademi, was very talkative, however, but he refuted the terms of the indictment. He admitted that he knew the accused. However, it was not true that he had taken an oath, he said, rather he had only signed the text. He stated that on 1 April 1981 he took part in hostile demonstrations in Pristina and that that was the first time he heard the slogan "Kosovo republic." Later, according to him he did not take part in the Pristina demonstrations but had merely been an observer.... He defended himself so "naively" that he stated before the court that he did not know that the hostile illegal irredentist organisation "Kushtrim i Liris" had been formed and was active in Tetovo.

On the order of the first accused, Alili, he was to organise similar demonstrations in Tetovo, however he "changed his mind" and tried to avoid meeting him because he realized that this was hostile activity. According to his statement, from 1979 to 1981 he was imbued with Albanian irredentism but later, during the past year, and right up until his arrest, he had "wavered" and had not acted at all from hostile positions. By reading hostile literature which was available to him, including the book "Meetings With Stalin" and the works of Enver Hoxha, he carried out indoctrination and he collected banned propaganda material. Later, however, he "came to his sense" and did not allow the hostile spirit to take hold of him.... Before the court in the continuation of the hearing he was very cunning and denied that he had collected membership fees for the said organization. At first he had thought that all Albanians could unite in one state, but later he realised that this was unrealizable. When his statement from the interrogation during the enquiry was cited to him, he denied it.

The third accused, Dzevad Ademi, also rejected the charges, however, he admitted that broadcasts by Radio Tirana, the book about the "Prizren League" and other literature from Albania had contributed to his activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In spite of the facts disclosed, he refused to admit that he was an organizer of the boycott on the occasion of the reception and send-off for the youth relay race baton in Tetovo. He said that he had not collected membership fees for the said organization, but that he had simply received a "loan." During the proceedings he was often inconsistent in his statements.

The trial continues tomorrow.

BORBA SEES KOSOVO SITUATION AS 'NOTABLY IMPROVED'

LD101436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan. 10 (TANJUG) -- The general assessment in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo is that the political and security situation in the province has notably improved and that it is daily returning to a normal course, the Yugoslav daily BORBA of Belgrade writes.

It is the unanimous assessment that the enemy's roots have for the most part been cut. The enemy is no longer able to organize any more serious large-scale operations since it enjoys no support, its ideology and objectives having been discarded, the daily notes.

BORBA writes that since the first demonstrations from the positions of Albanian irredentism and nationalism in the province's capital Pristina 21 months ago, the enemy has been losing one battle after another. The demonstrations, themselves, did not have many participants and were unanimously condemned by Yugoslav society, as a whole, and the Albanian nationality, in particular.

The enemy, what remains of it, is increasingly less successful in making itself felt, primarily due to the resistance of the broad masses of people and, also, the decisive and uncompromising action of Kosovo's security service organs". In the past three months, alone, 9 illegal groups with a total of 70 members were discovered. It was also discovered that four (?since earlier) known enemy organizations have united in a so-called "Movement for Getting a Republic". The ultimate objective of the movement, as is clear from its name, is the secession of Kosovo and some other parts of Yugoslavia and their [words indistinct].

MAMULA MEETS CROATIAN OFFICIALS, TOURS PLANTS

LD071520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Zagreb, 7 Jan (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, accompanied by his associates, met with top leaders of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in Zagreb today: Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Jure Bilic, president of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; Ante Markovic, president of the Assembly Executive Council; and Milan Rukavina-Sain, vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

During the talks they discussed achievements in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection, as well as further tasks arising in this sphere from the standpoints and decisions of the 12th LCY Congress. There was also discussion of results up to now and future cooperation between the Yugoslav People's Army and organizations of associated labor from the Socialist Republic of Croatia which produce goods for the use of the Armed Forces, of the production possibilities of these work organizations and of the realization of production plans in 1982 and in future years. It was noted that in this sphere fruitful cooperation has been achieved and, as was emphasized, it should be expanded in the coming period.

The federal secretary for national defense also visited the Rade Koncar and INA [crude oil industry] composite organizations of associated labor, where he toured the production plants and spoke with representative of self-management and business organs and working people of these collectives.

BORBA REPORTS DRUG ADDICTION RISING IN VOJVODINA

AU071855 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Dec 82 p 6

[Branislav Gulan report]

[Excerpts] Drugs arrived in Yugoslavia about 2 decades ago. There were only 250 registered drug addicts in our country then. At the end of 1978 there were 5,600 of them.

The crucial year for Vojvodina was 1966 and since then more than 250 drug addicts, girls and boys, have asked for help from the society and doctors. This evil has been spreading very fast during recent years, especially last year. Drug traffickers are not very discriminating in choosing their customers, and consequently the lower age limit of drug addicts has been shifting to the younger years. Thus, according to a poll in which 14,000 young people (secondary school and university students) from Novi Sad, Pancevo, Sremska Mitrovica, Kikinda, Backa Topola and Backi Petrovac took part, young people between 14 and 15 years of age are most likely to come into contact with drugs. Out of 845 young people that were offered drugs, 122 started taking them, sporadically or regularly, and one-fourth of the young people polled are personally acquainted with a drug addict.

The desire to make money is often stronger than fear of the law. Thus some traffickers are opening up privately owned smoking rooms where they serve, together with cigarettes, cakes laced with hashish and spirits with foreign labels, which irresistibly attract young trend-setters. One such group of 15 drug addicts was discovered in Sombor a few years ago. The first "fix" in such privately owned smoking rooms is usually free of charge, but this later pays for itself several times over since the boys and girls become slaves to drugs.

When narcotics first appeared in Vojvodina, opium was used in most cases, followed by hashish, LSD, heptadon, heroin and morphine. The drug addict's "menu" today contains heptadon in 90 percent of the cases, then marijuana, heroin and rarely opium.

Despite all the efforts made in Vojvodina, drugs took their toll last year -- in Novi Sad alone about 10 drug addicts have died and their number has been increasing daily.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO TEACHER SUSPENDED -- Fatmira Salja, teacher of music at the Boris Kidric primary school in Vucitrn, Kosovo Province was suspended from her post because of hostile activity at the school. Fatmira Salja tried to indoctrinate children with Enver Hoxha's ideology. She also sang hostile songs together with children in her class. Fatmira Salja later organized schoolchildren to exert pressure on the school collective to prevent her removal from the school. [Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Jan 83 AU]